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13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

16
17 IN RE CAPACITORS ANTITRUST
LITIGATION

18 Case No. 3:14-cv-03264-JD

19 This Document Relates to:

20 ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS

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**DEFENDANT AVX CORPORATION'S
NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO
DISMISS AND MEMORANDUM OF
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS THE
DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'
AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT**

Date: September 30, 2015
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Judge: Hon. James Donato
Location: Courtroom 11

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1 **NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS**

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Wednesday, September 30, 2015, at 9:30 a.m., or as
3 soon thereafter as this motion may be heard, in Courtroom 11, 19th Floor, 450 Golden Gate
4 Avenue, before the Honorable James Donato, consistent with the Court's order on stipulation,
5 filed July 14, 2015 (Dkt. No. 778), Defendant AVX Corporation ("AVX") will and hereby does
6 move the Court, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for an Order
7 dismissing the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs' ("DPPs") Amended Consolidated Class Action
8 Complaint (Dkt. No. 742) ("FAC") against AVX for failure to state a claim that satisfies the
9 pleading standards of *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

10 This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the accompanying
11 consolidated Memoranda of Points and Authorities, the pleadings on file, oral argument of
12 counsel, and such other materials and argument as may be presented in connection with the
13 hearing on the Motion.

14 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

15 **STATEMENT OF ISSUE TO BE DECIDED**

16 Whether the amended DPP complaint fails to state a claim against AVX that satisfies the
17 pleading standards of *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

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INTRODUCTION

2 It is easy to allege that an antitrust defendant joined a price fixing conspiracy. As this
3 Court has noted,¹ a sentence like “X joined the conspiracy” is enough. When a plaintiff goes out
4 of the way to avoid such formulation – as the DPPs did in the first, dismissed complaint against
5 AVX – it is not because this or equivalent wording eludes them, but because they are evidently
6 constrained by the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“FRCP”) 11. Now, even
7 after access to the Panasonic/Sanyo materials and discovery received to date, the DPPs *still*
8 decline to use the necessary formulation.² Instead they shovel in chaff, hoping the Court will not
9 require allegations regarding AVX *actually* volitionally joining any alleged conspiracy. Even
10 given a second chance and a roadmap to a valid complaint, DPPs’ continuing failure to state a
11 conspiracy claim against AVX must result in dismissal.³

ARGUMENT

13 1. In its Order on Motions to Dismiss (Dkt. No. 710), the Court granted AVX's
14 motion with leave to amend, writing in principal part:

AVX Corporation is not alleged to have participated in or even been informed of the ‘cartels regular meetings,’ Dkt. No. 401 ¶ 198, nor is it alleged to have participated in any cartel ‘subgroups’ or in any specific cartel meetings. The only substantive allegation against AVX is that it ‘worked to coordinate pricing strategy’ with other defendants, *id.* ¶¶ 215-

¹ Order on Motions to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 710, at 12 (The Court agrees with the general principle that, while detailed “‘defendant by defendant’ allegations” are not necessary, an antitrust complaint “must allege that each individual defendant joined the conspiracy and played some role in it because, at the heart of an antitrust conspiracy is an agreement and a conscious decision by each defendant to join it.”) (citations omitted).

² As was the case in their initial complaint, the indirect plaintiffs (“IPPs”) have not named AVX as a defendant in their complaint. *See Indirect Purchasers Plaintiffs’ Second Consolidated Class Action Complaint*, Dkt. No. 741.

³ Under the Court's minute order (Dkt. No. 774), DPPs can amend their complaint further by July 17, 2015 to solely add allegations unique to Flextronics Corporation whose separate complaint is to be folded into the FAC. Under that order, parties such as AVX can supplement the instant motion by July 24, 2015, which AVX will do, if necessary.

1 16, but these allegations fall short of alleging ‘an agreement and a
 2 conscious decision’ by AVX to join it.

3 Order at 13, *citing In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litigation*, 586 F. Supp. 2d
 4 1109, 1117 (N.D. Cal. 2008).

5 2. Evidently drawing upon materials obtained either through the cooperation of the
 6 ACPERA applicant or through discovery to date, the DPPs lard the FAC with significant detail
 7 about the alleged cartel, regular meetings of the alleged cartel and examples of alleged specific
 8 cartel meetings. FAC ¶¶ 175-210. The allegations contain assertions as to who attended these
 9 meetings and allegedly reached agreements as part of the alleged cartel. In short, the DPPs are
 10 not shy – when they have facts to support them – about identifying specific defendants within the
 11 conspiracy. However,

- 12 • notably—**still**—the DPPs never allege that AVX participated in any of these
 13 meetings, was a member of any of the cartel’s groups, and AVX is never listed as
 14 an attendee of any cartel meeting;
- 15 • notably—**still**—the DPPs, even with the information they have had access to, but
 16 limited to the facts they have and their obligations under FRCP 11, never allege
 17 that AVX ever entered into any agreement or made a conscious decision to join
 18 the alleged conspiracy, or any other conspiracy for that matter.

19 These omissions speak volumes. If the DPPs could have included AVX, they would have.
 20 They did not.

21 Instead, the FAC attempts to include AVX in some strange penumbral status in a
 22 subsection entitled “AVX’s Meetings and Communications with Other Defendants” (FAC ¶
 23 212), shoehorned into a part called “Other Meetings and Conspiratorial Communications Among
 24 Defendants.” Using what are apparently Sanyo documents, DPPs make allegations regarding
 25 two meetings between Sanyo and U.K.-based AVX representatives. The allegations suggest that
 26 there was a discussion about market conditions and the entities business activities, including raw
 27 material information and pricing – ***none of which is illegal***. However, there is no allegation that

1 there was any discussion of the alleged cartel, no allegation of any agreement between AVX and
 2 SANYO (or anyone else) and, critically, no allegation that AVX made the required conscious
 3 decision to join the conspiracy.

4 Adding extraneous detail does not help the DPPs state a claim against AVX. A
 5 discussion between competitors, standing alone, is insufficient to make an antitrust conspiracy
 6 claim. Even an information exchange, standing alone, does not state a sufficient claim. *See, e.g.,*
 7 *United States v. U.S. Gypsum*, 438 U.S. 422 (1978); *In re Coordinated Petroleum Prods.*
 8 *Antitrust Litig.*, 906 F.2d 432 (9th Cir. 1990). There must be some basic allegation that AVX
 9 was, in fact, a member of the conspiracy, not just that it talked to entities that were.

10 Whatever the DPPs' motivations are to rope AVX in as a defendant and to capture its
 11 sales as cognizable under their damage theory, their allegations continue to fall short. Whether
 12 any alleged conspiracy actually existed and actually damaged plaintiffs is not at issue in this
 13 Motion. Even if true, the DPPs must allege that **AVX** consciously joined the conspiracy, which
 14 they have not done and apparently cannot do. *See, e.g., In re Citric Acid Litigation*, 191 F.3d
 15 1090 (9th Cir. 1999) (Cargill not part of acknowledged conspiracy); *In re Baby Food Antitrust*
 16 *Litig.*, 166 F. 3d 112, 126 (3d Cir. 1999) (communications between competitors are not price
 17 fixing agreement unless those communication rise to the level of an agreement); *TFT-LCD*, 586
 18 F. Supp. 2d at 1116.

19 3. In their original complaint (Dkt. No. 401 ¶¶ 64-65), the DPPs attempted to utilize
 20 AVX's February 2013 acquisition of defendant Nichicon's tantalum capacitor production facility
 21 and AVX's alleged "mere continuation" of the unit as it was organized and operated by Nichicon
 22 as a sufficient basis to name AVX as defendant under a "successor in interest" theory. The Court
 23 correctly rejected that argument in its Order. Dkt. No. 710 at 13-14.

24 The DPPs appear to have backed off this argument in its FAC. FAC ¶ 58. They no
 25 longer make the "mere continuation" allegations. Instead, they state the hypothetical situation
 26 that "[t]o the extent that AVX assumed, in whole or in part, the assets and liabilities of
 27 Nichicon's former tantalum capacitors division, Plaintiffs also intend to hold AVX liable for any

1 violations for any violations of Sherman Act § 1 by Nichicon’s former tantalum capacitors
 2 division that occurred during the Class Period.”⁴ *Id.*

3 First, this is not actually a cognizable allegation. It essentially asserts that “if AVX is
 4 liable for something, then it will be liable for something.” That is a tautology, not an allegation.
 5 Even under the relatively liberal pleading standards of the Federal Rules, a plaintiff cannot file a
 6 complaint that says “we don’t have any basis to make a claim against this defendant, but if they
 7 turn out to have done something, we want damages.” In any event, to the extent the DPPs are
 8 still claiming this ground as justification to name AVX as a defendant, the attempt still fails
 9 under the Court’s previous reasoning. *See also No Cost Conf., Inc. v. Windstream Comm’ns.,*
 10 *Inc.* 940 F. Supp. 2d 1285, 1299 (S.D. Cal. 2013); *In re Graphics Processing Units Antitrust*
 11 *Litig.*, 527 F. Supp. 2d 1011, 1031 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *Ray v. Alad Corp.*, 19 Cal. 3d 22, 28
 12 (1977).

13 4. Conclusory allegations of law, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable
 14 inferences are insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss. *See, e.g., Fields v. Legacy Health*
 15 *Sys.*, 413 F.3d 943, 950 n.5 (9th Cir. 2005); *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988
 16 (9th Cir. 2001); *In re Late Fee and Over-Limit Fee Litigation*, 528 F. Supp. 2d 953 (N.D. Cal.
 17 2007), *aff’d by*, 741 F.3d 1022 (9th Cir. 2013). The plaintiffs in these cases have had two
 18 opportunities, thousands of pages of materials, and the cooperation of the ACPERA applicant to
 19 piece together their claims. The IPPs have found no basis to name AVX at all—the DPPs’ two
 20 attempts have both been insufficient.

21 Accordingly, the DPP complaint should be dismissed against AVX.

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 26 ⁴ The DPPs have received through discovery from AVX the Nichicon/AVX transaction
 27 documents. The absence of any concrete successor in interest allegations in the FAC, like
 Sherlock Holmes’ dog that did not bark in the night, is quite telling.

1 Dated: July 16, 2015

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